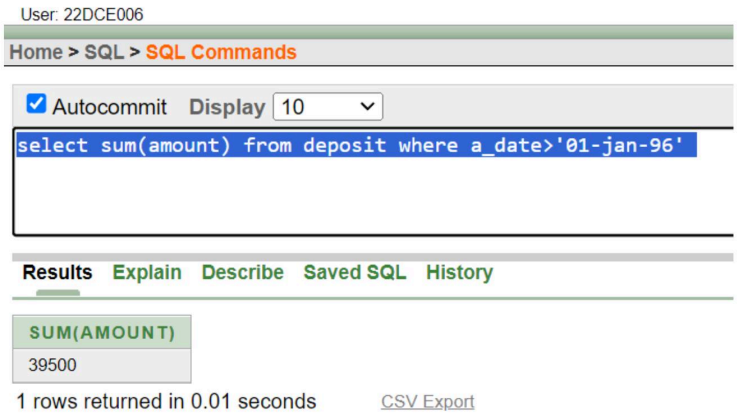
Practical 6

Aim: To apply the concept of Aggregating Data using Group functions.

(1)List total deposit of customer having account date after 1-jan-96.

Query: select sum(amount) from deposit where a_date>'01-jan-96'

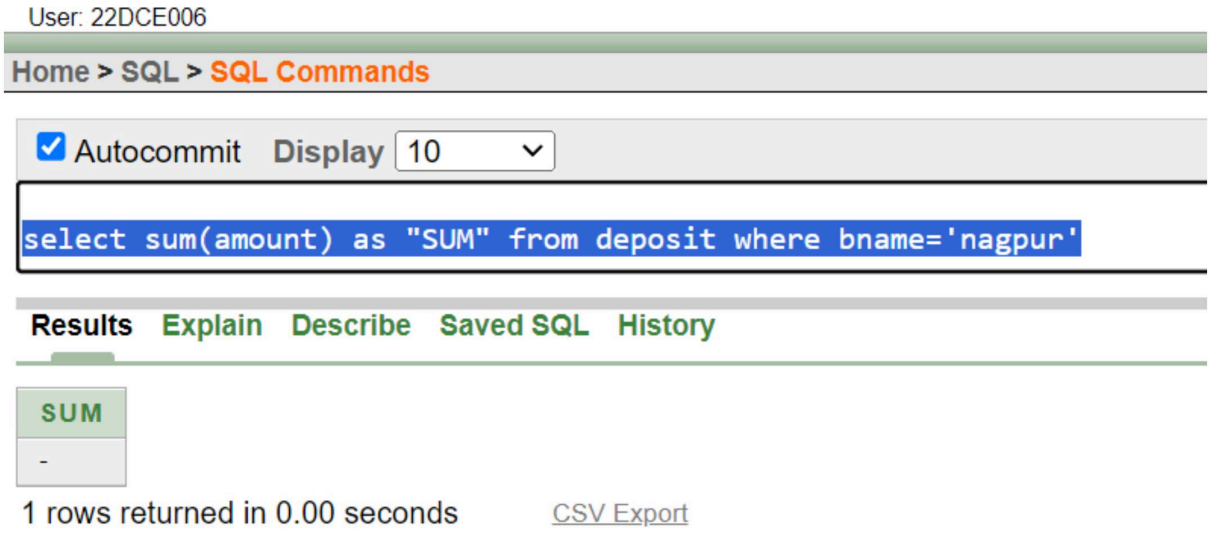
Output:



(2) List total deposit of customers living in city Nagpur.

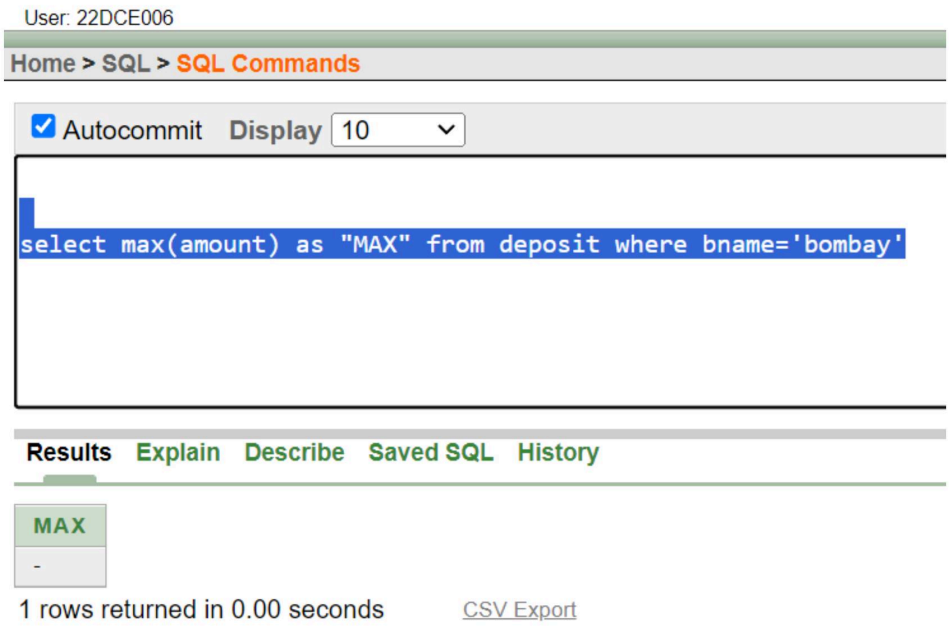
Query: select sum(amount) as "SUM" from deposit where bname='nagpur'

Output:



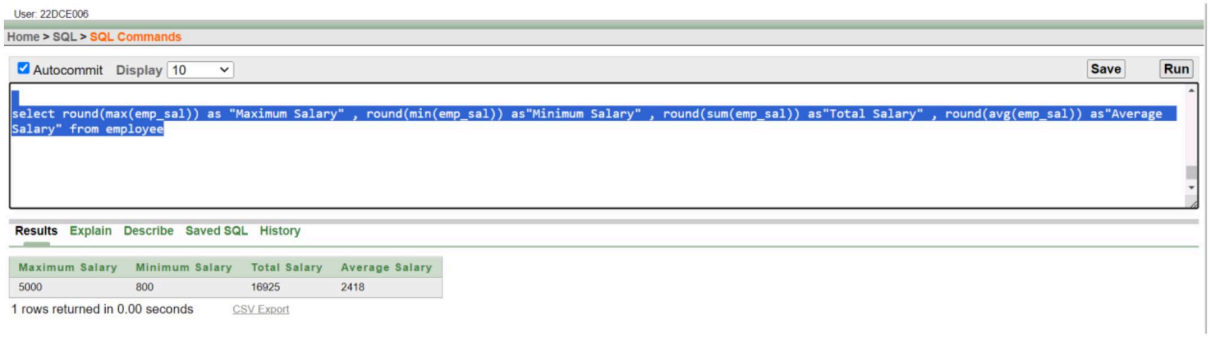
(3) List maximum deposit of customers living in bombay.
Query:select max(amount) as "MAX" from deposit where bname='bombay'

Output:



(4) Display the highest, lowest, sum, and average salary of all employees. Label the columns Maximum, Minimum, Sum, and Average, respectively. Round your results to the nearest whole number.
Query: select round(max(emp_sal)) as "Maximum Salary" , round(min(emp_sal)) as"Minimum Salary" , round(sum(emp_sal)) as"Total Salary" , round(avg(emp_sal)) as"Average Salary" from employee

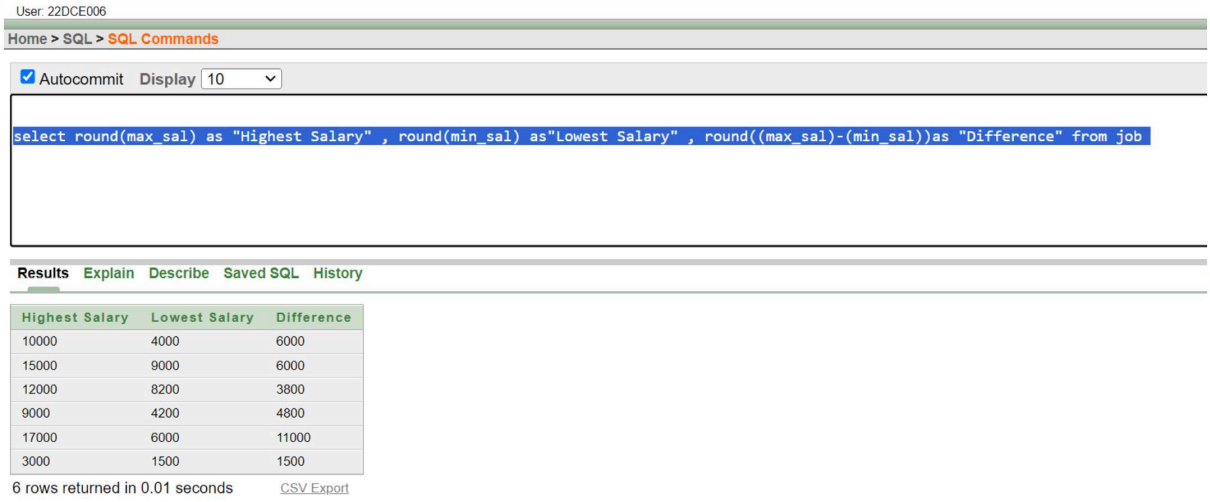
Output:



(5) Write a query that displays the difference between the highest and lowest salaries. Label the column DIFFERENCE.

Query: select round(max_sal) as "Highest Salary" , round(min_sal) as"Lowest Salary" , round((max_sal)-(min_sal))as "Difference" from job

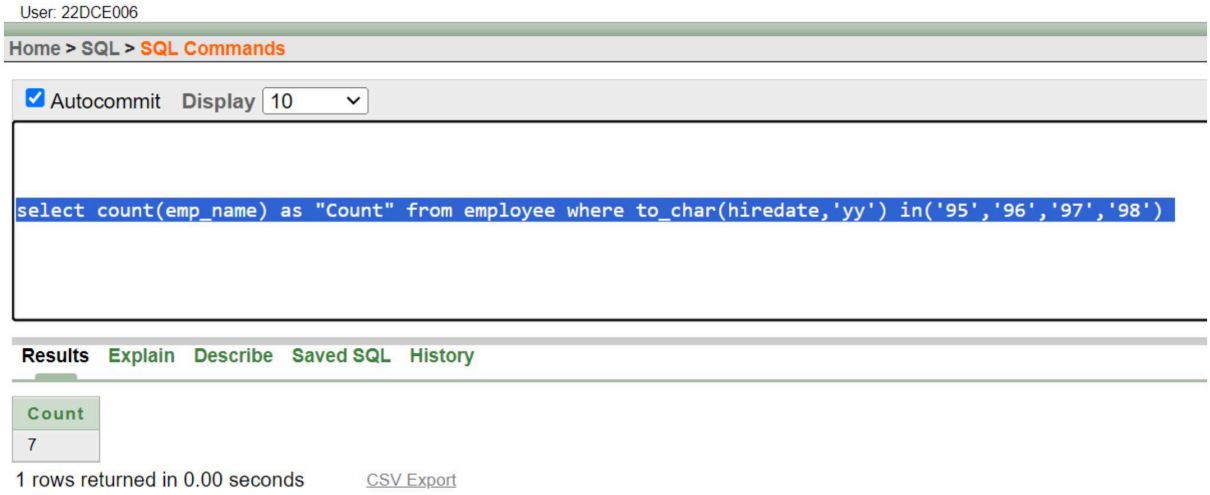
Output:



(6) Create a query that will display the total number of employees and, of that total, the number of employees hired in 1995, 1996, 1997, and 1998

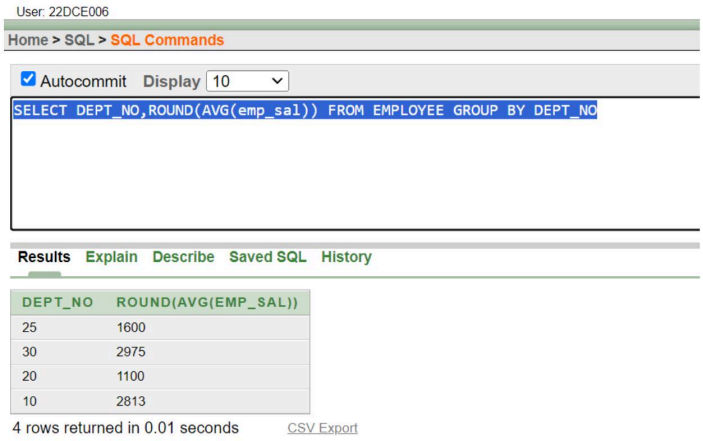
Query: select count(emp_name) as "Count" from employee where to_char(hiredate,'yy') in('95','96','97','98')

Output:



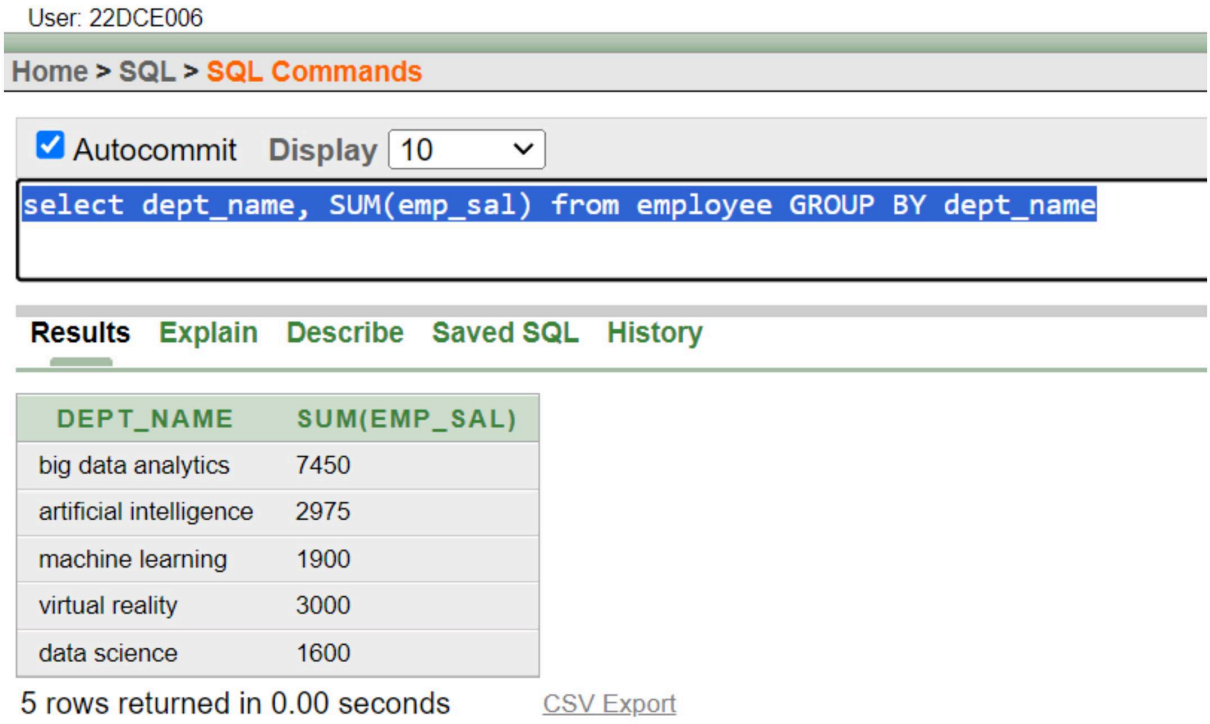
(7) Find the average salaries for each department without displaying the respective department numbers.
Query: select dept_no,ROUND(AVG(emp_sal)) from employee GROUP BY dept_no

Output:



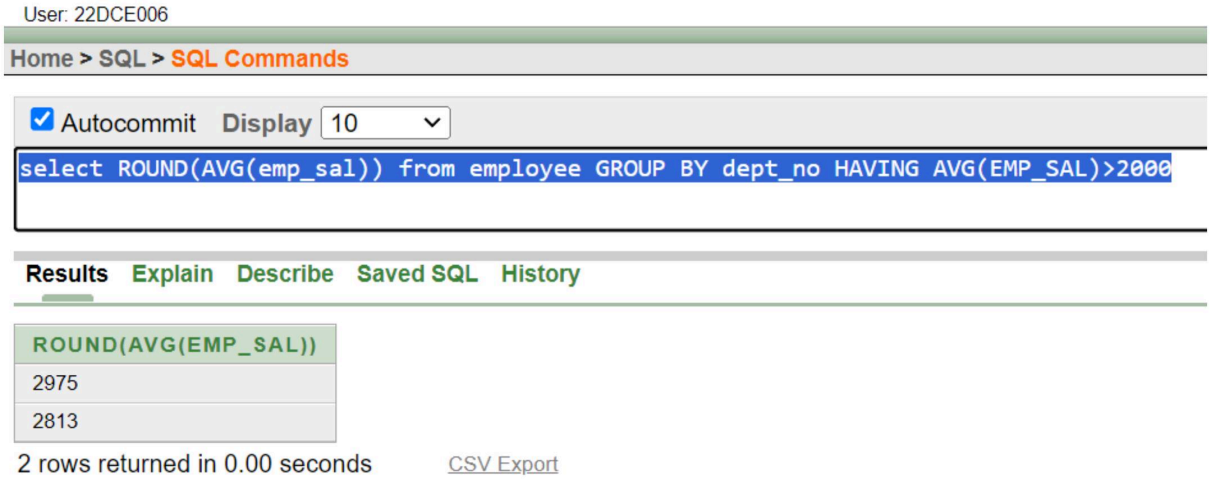
(8) Write a query to display the total salary being paid to each job title, within each department.
Query: select dept_name, SUM(emp_sal) from employee GROUP BY dept_name

Output:



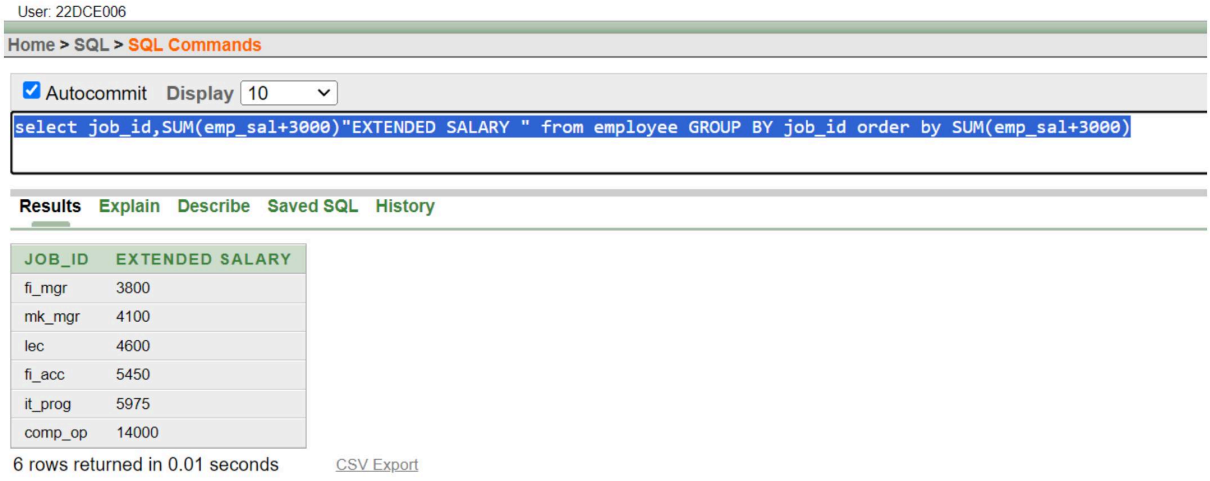
(9) Find the average salaries > 2000 for each department without displaying the respective department numbers.
Query: select ROUND(AVG(emp_sal)) from employee GROUP BY dept_no HAVING AVG(EMP_SAL)>2000

Output:



(10) Display the job and total salary for each job with a total salary amount exceeding 3000 and sorts the list by the total salary.
Query: select job_id,SUM(emp_sal+3000)"EXTENDED SALARY " from employee GROUP BY job_id order by SUM(emp_sal+3000)

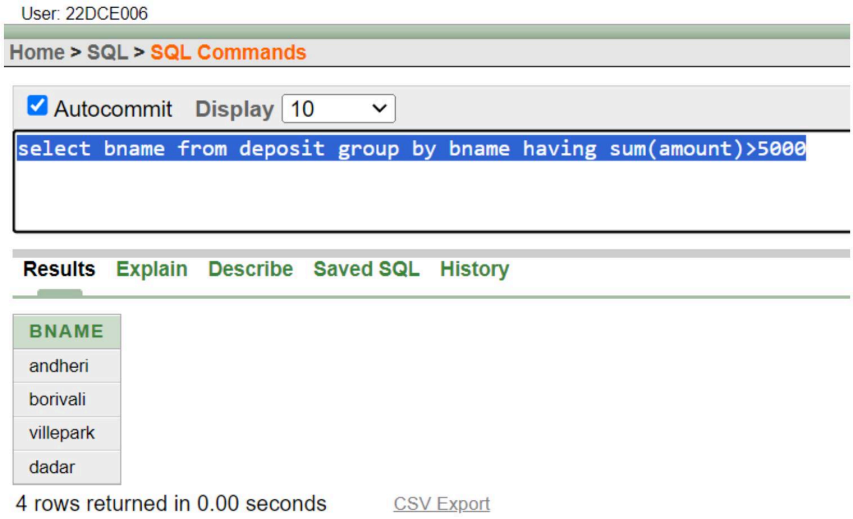
Output:



(11) List the branches having sum of deposit more than 5000 and located in city bombay.

Query: select bname from deposit group by bname having sum(amount)>5000

Output:



Conclusion: From this practical I learned about different aggregate functions and other SQL group functions.

Staff Signature:

Grade:

Remarks by the Staff: